

EMANCIPATION.

The Boston Post says they should like to see this question fairly presented, and have those in favor of continuing the war for emancipation take one side, and those who would continue it only to preserve the Constitution and restore the Union the other. The Post evidently feels, as every man who watches "the signs of the times" must, that the emancipation party is every day increasing. If men were called upon to say whether they would continue the war for emancipation, the majority would say no, but very many say, "This is not a war caused by us. We have been forced into the field; let us now cut up the root of the matter and secure the country against future disturbance." Put the question in the form the Post does, and those who sympathize with the Post, and would have the government restored—the Union saved, and the Constitution preserved, without regard to slavery, might have the majority; but put it in another form, and inquire how many there are who would restore the Union, preserving the equality of the States under the Constitution as expounded by the Supreme Court of the United States—so that South Carolina should be the equal of Massachusetts—in other words, to return us all to the exact condition we held previous to November last—slavery remaining as it was then—and we should find that a great change in public sentiment had taken place. This locality is the most conservative of any section of Massachusetts and we see how it is here. The men who a year ago talked of compromise would soon determine that the rebellion shall be swept away, if we are forced to subjugate the whole country and hold it by a standing army. In other words, even a slight step toward the traitors, and increased hostility to their institutions and state of society. And this goes on from day to day, and to all human appearance its volume and force are destined to increase. We state this as a simple fact, without designing to offer a single comment thereon. A year ago, if Mr. Lincoln had proposed emancipation, it would have been rebellion in the North; to-day, if he should declare it, one-half at least would hail it gladly, and the remainder would submit to it silently; and let the war go on till next November, and upon our souls we believe a declaration of emancipation to all slaves in the country would be hailed by the ringing of bells, the firing of guns, and bonfires on all the hills, as the anniversary of national independence is greeted.

We have declared over and over again our own opinions on this matter; but it is of no use to blind ourselves and fool ourselves upon the present state of public sentiment and the feeling that this war does and will generate. The safety of the South was in the Union; if it puts itself outside of it, it will fall and perish; the safety of the South was in peace and law; on resorting to war and revolution it lays itself open to the most imminent dangers. What the future will bring forth, no one can say with any degree of positiveness; but we taking the facts as they are, we look forward to a confiscation of property, emancipation of slaves, and the desolation of the South, as the almost inevitable consequences of the course of present events. The only thing that can stay the tide is an uprising of the Union men of the South to bring the war to a speedy termination. As yet they have not appeared; and if they do not, the immediate end of the war cannot be expected, nor the consequences foretold. Every day of war renders the restoration of the old order of things more difficult; and it may even become impossible before many weeks shall pass.

THE NORTH CAROLINA EXPERIMENT.

The foregoing, from the *Newburyport Herald* of the 4th inst., a paper which has heretofore occupied in form, as it still does in heart, the extremest ground of conservatism, is a most significant sign of the times.

GOV. STANLY'S INSTRUCTIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1862.

The instructions given to the Hon. Edward Stanly, Military Governor of North Carolina, are as follows:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, C. May 2, 1862.

SIR.—I commend you have received, expresses on its face the nature and extent of the duties and power devolved on you by the appointment of Military Governor of North Carolina.

Instructions have been given to Major-General Burnside to aid you in the performance of your duties and the exercise of your authority. You will be required to detail an adequate military force for the special purpose of a Governor's Guard, and to act under your direction. It is obvious to you that the great purpose of your appointment is to re-establish the authority of the Federal Government in the State of North Carolina, and to provide the means of maintaining peace and security to the loyal inhabitants of that State until they shall be able to establish Government.

Upon your wisdom and energetic action much will depend in accomplishing that result. It is not deemed necessary to give any specific instructions, but rather to confide in your sound discretion to adopt such measures as circumstances may demand. You may rely upon the perfect confidence and full support of this Department in the performance of your duties.

With respect, I am your obedient servant,

EDWARD M. STANLY, Sec'y of War.

Hon. Edward Stanly, Military Governor of North Carolina.

Gov. Stanly's commission invests him with the powers, duties and functions pertaining to the office of Military Governor, including the power to establish all necessary offices and tribunals, and suspend the writ of habeas corpus during the pleasure of the President, and under the loyal and civil Government in accordance with the Constitution of the United States.

The letters from Newbern in the New York papers which reached Washington to-night, created great wrath in the minds of leading men here. Senators who read them before the adjournment, were so indignant that they talked of laying aside the tax bill to consider the case of this pro-slavery despot.

Resolutions of inquiry will be introduced in both Houses to-morrow. Mr. Sumner, when introducing the resolution of inquiry into Gov. Stanly's order, closing the colored schools on Monday, made the following remarks, now first published, a portion of which apply to Gov. Stanly's general action:—

"Any person, in the name of the United States, has undertaken to close a school for little children, whether black or white, it is important that we should know the authority under which he has assumed to act. Surely nobody here will be willing to take the responsibility for such an act."

It is difficult to conceive that one of the first fruits of National victories and the re-establishment of National power, should be such an enormity, which it is difficult to characterize in any terms of moderation.

Jefferson tells us, that, in a certain contest, there is no attribute of the Almighty which would not be against us. And permit me to say, that, if in the war in which we are now unashamedly engaged, the military power of the United States is to be employed in closing schools, there is no attribute of the Almighty which would not be against us, nor can we expect any true success.

Sir, in the name of the Constitution, of humanity and of common sense, I protest against such an impudence under the sanction of the United States. The proper rule of conduct is simple. It will be found in the instruction to which I referred in debate the other day, from the British Commissioner in a conquered province of India."

After indicating certain crimes which were to be treated with summary punishment, he proceeded to say:—

"All other crimes you will investigate according to the forms of justice usual in this country, modified as you may think expedient; in these cases, you will endeavor to enforce the existing laws and customs, unless where they are clearly repugnant to reason and equity."—[See *Ephiphonius vs. Pedrachen*, 1 Knell's *Princ' Council*, rep. 337.]

Here is the proper limitation. Anything else is unworthy of a civilized country. Whatever else is clearly repugnant to reason and equity, must be rejected. Surely such a thing cannot be enforced. But what can be more clearly repugnant to reason and equity than the barbarous law which an officer in the name of the United States has threatened to enforce?"

Friends of Gov. Stanly here describe him as a very proud, headstrong man, and say that when he receives the letter revoking his order, he will undoubtedly resign.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

THE LIBERATOR.

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1862.

FOURTH OF JULY!

It has been the invariable custom of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society to commemorate this National Anniversary; not, however, in the boastful spirit and inflated manner of those who rejoice in a Union with Slaveholders, and who could see no contradiction, in such a Union, to the great principles of the immortal Declaration of Independence of July 4th, 1776. Our celebration has ever been with the distinct and simple purpose of recalling to the mind and impressing upon the heart of the people the great "self-evident truths," that all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with aninal right to Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness."

Confident that our repeated testimonies on these National Anniversaries have been as good seed, sown upon soil long indeed stubborn and unyielding, but at length fertilized, and now full of promise of a glorious harvest,—soon, we trust, to be gathered in,—we again invite and summon the friends of Freedom, of every name and age, and whether living within or beyond the bounds of this our honored Commonwealth, to meet with us, as ofttimes, and in even greater numbers than ever before, at the beautiful and well-known FRAMINGHAM GROVE, on the ensuing Fourth of July.

We need say nothing of the beauty and many attractions of the spot, whether for adults or for the young. The day and the occasion constitute the real claims upon our attention, and to these let the Anti-Slavery men and women of Massachusetts, and of New England, respond fitly, as they so well know how to do.

The Boston and Worcester Railroad Co. will convey passengers to and from the Grove, upon their main road and its branches, on that day, at hours to be more particularly announced hereafter, and at the same reduced fares as last year, and in some instances at lower rates.

Speakers, and other particulars, to be announced in future papers.

Friends, one and all! Let us be like those who wait for their Lord, at his coming; that, whether it be at midnight, or cock-crowing, or in the morning, we may be found ready, our lamps trimmed and burning. Now is the time for us to work with redoubled energy and zeal. The enemy everywhere is sowing tares. If possible, the very elect will be deceived. Let not one stand his guard, or hold back his testimony; but, with renewed purpose and with increased hope, do battle valiantly for God and humanity, until the diminishing advocates of Slavery are driven forever from the field, and "Liberty is proclaimed throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."

SAMUEL MAY, JR., WM. LLOYD GARRISON, E. H. HEYWOOD, HENRY O. STONE, CHARLES A. HOVEY, Committees of Arrangements.

PROGRESS.

The rapid succession of new and strange events in this year might satisfy even the demands of Mr. Micawber. Never before did so many things "turn up" in so short a space of time. The difficulty is that they are left to turn up as nearly in accordance with chance as the arrangements of a superintending Providence will allow; they are left, for the most part, without such direction as the faithful performance of human duties, official and individual, might give to them. The great Divine law, that sin constantly tends towards the ruin of the sinner, goes on uninterruptedly, because that is independent of man's action or negligence; but, all these long dreary months of war, we are missing the benefit of another great law of God, for want of fulfilling its conditions; the law, namely, that the sinner must repent and reform before he can possibly attain true welfare. God does much in our affairs, but it is His ordinance that man shall do something; and in the great housekeeping of this world, repentance and reformation are matters entirely and exclusively in man's department. God never transacts that sort of business; and the sinner who waits for Him to do it so at his own cost and peril.

Everybody is now asking everybody—What do you think? What is the prospect? How are matters going? How shall we come out of this struggle? When shall we come out of it? These questions, as yet, can have no direct answer, only a contingent one. Our troubles will end only in proportion as we apply the right means, and in the right direction.

A wise old physician, teaching his pupils to search for the cause of the disease, in order that they might intelligently apply the means for its cure, instead of ignorantly trying various kinds of remedies in succession, for the chance of some one of them being a specific—said to them—if a man comes to you with a splinter in his finger, it is useless to give medicine, or to apply ointments and bandages. The splinter must come out. Whether anything else be necessary or not, this is the first, and the indispensable thing, because the foreign body is still there to prolong and increase the trouble it originally caused. So, if the man has a splinter in his stomach, that is to say, he has some foreign substance in his stomach which pains and irritates it, the first and indispensable thing to be done is to get rid of this splinter; the cause of the trouble must come out, must be removed and abolished.

When we apply a similar course of reasoning and of action to our national troubles, we shall be in the way towards prosperity. Until then, we shall be doing the business, we have plenty of them. Suppose them to go on, without interruption, until the bitterness of utter and final defeat is added to that intense hatred which the South now bears towards the North. Suppose our arms to march all over the immense extent of the rebel country without meeting an opposing army. What is to be done next? We shall be no nearer a Union than now. The United States Government will be no more respected and supported than they are now, in those regions; and there is no prospect of the functionaries of that Government being able to act there, except as they are sustained by a large military force in each place. To fulfil the purposes of the general Government in so many States filled with a hostile population, an army of occupation would be required, thrice as large as the army of conquest. And we should then have a permanent expense of two millions a day to provide for; we should commit the unspeakable folly of undertaking to unite the advantages of peace with the machinery and operations of war; and we should become the laughing-stock of the civilized world, by attempting to enforce our laws against an unwilling people, assuming, at the same time, that governments derive their just powers only "from the consent of the governed." Is such a result worth its cost? Is it a good result at all? Is it worth having, even if it could be attained without cost?

Two things are needed before we can possibly have either a peace worthy the name, or that prosperity which should follow a permanent peace.

First, it is indispensable that the cause of the rebellion and the war be thoroughly removed. While slavery remains in existence in our country, it must necessarily and constantly tend to a repetition of these same troubles. He who has established, and who maintains by force, an unjust authority over his neighbor blacks, will of necessity seek to extend that authority over his neighbor whites. While that system is suffered to continue, no neighbor of his is safe. For the common safety, no less than for the common welfare, this nuisance must be abated and eradicated.

Whatever views Mr. Stanly entertains, are glad to see that his only supporters are the New York *Herald* and the Boston *Post*, and their myrmidons, whilst, on the other hand, his outrageous course has produced great dissatisfaction among the gallant men under General Burnside, and has been made the object of an order of censure from the President and the Secretary of War. Mr. Stanly's vacation is gone, and he will soon follow.—*Desdemona Gazette*.

Next, it is indispensable that a loyal population occupy those Southern States, giving allegiance and support to the Federal Government, and carrying on the State government in cooperation with it. Thus only can the enormous expense and the manifold absurdity of a permanent army of occupation be avoided. The vast majority of those who have hitherto carried on the Southern State governments being utterly disloyal and hostile, how shall the needful population of loyalists be attained? This is the problem.

Two methods of attaining this end, or making a beginning of it, are obvious. First, the love, loyalty and hearty cooperation of four millions of the existing population there could be secured and rendered permanent by a single stroke of the President's pen. Whenever he chooses to write and publish the word LIBERTY, and direct his armies to enforce it, not only will the four millions of slaves be immediately and easily united in interest with the Union, but the half million of free blacks, now scattered over the whole country, would immediately be attracted to that congenial climate. Slavery alone has caused them to flee from it. The abolition of slavery would draw them thither again.

By all the laws and usages of civilized nations, rebels against a government forfeit their property, as well as their other rights and privileges, under it. The lands formerly occupied by the rebels, the cotton, rice and sugar plantations, the wheat and tobacco fields, the turpentine forests, are now without owners, and are within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. They are not only without owners, but the persons who ought to own them, the laborers by whose toil all their products have been raised, are the very persons who now are to be attracted or repelled by the action of this Government in relation to them. The assignment of a large portion of these lands to the laborers who have hitherto tillied them, and to such free people of color as now exist there, or may choose to settle there, would have the following very great advantages.

It would be the natural, normal, just, appropriate retribution for the rebellion, and for the war made in support of it. It would be the wisest treatment of the existing rebels, and the greatest possible discouragement to any who might contemplate such a movement in future.

It would be the most thorough security possible against a renewal of the curse of the rebellion.

The second of the two methods of providing a loyal population for the South—a method no less recommended by justice and expediency than the first, and in every way suited to accomplish both the immediate and the ultimate purposes which the Government should have in view—is the allotment of another portion of those Southern lands, first to such soldiers regularly discharged from the army, and next, to such other Northern men, as may wish to settle there. Many of our people who prefer the soil and climate of the South, but who have been prevented from living there by the manifold evils of slavery, would now be glad to try the experiment under a new order of things. Their residence there would not be only the best of supports to the Government in its approaching trial, but would introduce the customs of civilized life into that barbarous region, commence a system of common school education, improve agriculture, establish manufactures, cause labor to be respected, and give an impulse to art and science of every sort. And if these new-comers choose to establish just and friendly relations towards the existing colored population, each might be an unspeakable benefit to the other, and both could secure themselves and the Government, and against further trouble from the ex-slaveholders.

If the Administration is not ready to arrange for measures so useful as these, why should not the people call for them, urge them, and offer their cooperation in executing them?—C. K. W.

The object of this new magazine, we are informed in the prospectus, is to supply the British public with a periodical corresponding to the *Journal des Economistes* in France, and to *Hunt's Merchants Magazine* and *De Bow's Review* in this country, and occupying a middle place between the *Economist* and the *Times*. That it meets a very sensible want may be inferred from the fact that the first number has reached a second edition. The contents of the number before us are follows—Slips in Armor; Our Colonial Empire;—Colonial Emancipation; Co-operative Associations, and the Christian Socialists; Federal Finance; Exhibitions of Industry, National and International; Mexico and the Intervention (*concluded*); Legal Securities for English Settlers and Capital in Bengal (*concluded*); The Budget and the Income-Tax; The Finances of France; The Import Trade of 1860 and 1861; English and Foreign Literature; Money, Banking and Shares; English and Scotch Metals and Metal Manufacture; Textiles and Textile Manufacturers; Corn, Provision, and Foreign and Colonial Produce, &c.

For sale in New York by Walter Low, 39 Walker street, and 223 Broadway: in Boston, by Walker, Wise & Co., 245 Washington street.

to some better agent that the American Bible Society. The same spirit still rules it which, in 1834 and 1835, refused the offer of five thousand dollars to the treasury, on condition of a distribution of Bibles to the slaves.—C. K. W.

NOT BAD. Wells Brown, or "Box" Brown, as he is usually called, a bright mulatto, who took himself from slavery some years ago, made a capital speech lately. The following is a specimen of his answer to some of the objections to the abolition of slavery.—

"But they tell us, 'If the slaves are emancipated, they won't receive them upon an equality.' Why, every man must make equality for himself. No society, no government, can make this equality. I do not expect the slaves of the South to jump to equality; all I claim for him is, that he may be allowed to jump to it. I have got some white neighbors around me; they are not very intelligent; they don't associate with my family; but whenever they shall improve themselves, and bring themselves up by their own intellectual and moral worth, I shall not object to their coming into my society."

The *Independent*, from which the above paragraph is clipped, should have known that William Wells Brown, whose wit and intelligence are well shown in the paragraph quoted, is a very different person from "Box Brown."

Both escaped from slavery. But the latter, after getting out of the box, from transportation in which he derived his name, confined his attention to looking out for No. 1, a work for which he was as competent as any Yankee; while the former, besides supporting himself and his family, has always assiduously labored in the twofold work of overthrowing slavery, and inciting the free people of color to aspiration and improvement.

Box Brown went, many years ago, to England, as an exhibitor of a panoramic painting, since which I have heard nothing of him. William Wells Brown has been abroad, but is now in this country, giving anti-slavery and other lectures and readings, all of which are well worth hearing, as the reader may judge from the specimen above quoted.—C. K. W.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE EXCHANGE: A Home and Colonial Monthly Review of Commerce, Manufactures and General Politics. London: Sampson Low, Son & Co., 47 Ludgate Hill. May: No. 2.

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CONCORD FIGHT. By S. R. Bartlett. Second edition: Concord: Albert Stacy. 1862. pp. 24.

A pleasant little poem to embalm the memories of the scenes and the actors in the inaugural conflict of the revolution. Elegantly printed, and embellished with a frontispiece of the battle-ground.

For sale by Crosby, Nichols & Co.

SPIRITUAL SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS-BOOK. NO. I. Boston: William White & Co.,

JUNE 13.

THE LIBERATOR.

LETTERS FROM MRS. CUTLER.

ELMWOOD, (Ill.) May 25, 1862.

DEAR LIBERATOR:—Since I wrote you last, I have been working in a region by no means very thoroughly cultivated with the good husbandry of Anti-Slavery truth, yet the war is turning up the soil with its mighty ploughshare, and the steel blades that bristle in the battle-field are leading to a harvest little dreamed of by those who sowed the seed. Never was there a time when the people were so ready to hear the truth, and the whole world.

I lectured in several small towns on the Peoria and Oquawka road, to fair audiences, everywhere commanding the most marked attention. One good feature has seemed to me the earnestness with which the young boys, from fourteen to twenty, seem to listen to the most radical truths.

In Henry, a pretty little town on the road leading to the Rock Island railroad, I met with the rare honor of having eggs, which the donors evidently thought of having thrown against the house; but no one was injured, and even the odor, which seems so legitimately from the pit, had not been attained. The people were much gratified, and attributed it to a small secession faction that had for a long time been held in abeyance, but was becoming rampant.

In Peoria, various obstacles seemed to be placed in my way, so much so that I felt it important to overcomes them, even at considerable sacrifice of time and effort. It is an old and highly conservative town, where reformers find but little sympathy, and have hitherto done so. Its river commerce unites it with Missouri, and a large trade circulates through here to St. Louis. This accounts for its so-called conservatism. (How odious a good word may become by bad associations!) On Thursday evening, Edward Everett lectured on the war. Those who know the accuracy of his historical statements, the polish of his diction, and the rhetorical grace of his manner, will realize how great a treat his lecture proffered to the literary epicure. And he does good with a class of minds not easily reached by more radical ideas. But I saw plainly, (this is all a secret between you and I, dear Liberator,) that I ought to follow him and expand the way more perfectly. With great effort, I succeeded in getting arrangements made that brought out a good audience, and I did not spurn the truth. Strange to say, it met with the most cordial reception, as you will see from the notice enclosed.

After the lecture, friends and strangers crowded round me, and wished me to lecture again—so kindly whispering—"It was worth a dozen of Everett's, for you touched the foundations of truth."

I mention this not as personal, but to show that the people are hungry, and want to feed. To-night I expect to return and lecture again at Peoria; to-morrow at Farmington, and then down into Egypt. As I go along, my heart cries out for the early laborers in this great field. Surely, "he that goeth forth weeping, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him."

H. M. T. CUTLER.

The following is the notice referred to:

Mrs. CUTLER'S LECTURES.—The lecture at Rouse's Hall last evening, by Mrs. Cutler, on "The Christian Ideal of Emancipation," was listened to by a large audience. The lecture was an earnest, truthful, calm and well-considered appeal to rational people, on the importance of taking hold of the golden opportunity now presented by a God whose justice sleepeth not, to rid the nation of the Southern institution, and those like it, whomsoever it may affect.

She has a pleasant voice, and is a fluent and earnest speaker; but, of course, it would be difficult to present many new facts or arguments on her subject. As usual on such occasions, she denounced almost every body but Gen. Fremont and "niggers." Her remarks were often applauded, even though it was on the Sabbath."

SHOCKING! to manifest approbation at the utterance of sentiments of humanity and freedom on the Sabbath!" If the *Chronicle* should manifest any to tremble and be dismayed. The writer alluded to is evidently a sufferer from the reproach of being with all such spirits, received from the truth set forth by Miss D.

Portsmouth, May 27.

The following is the notice referred to:

"Miss Dickinson spoke at the Temple, Sunday afternoon and evening, to large audiences than in any city probably had—on the subject of slavery, (which is almost worn out, it would seem, in more than one sense)—as a topic, some think, and as an institution, others.) She has a pleasant voice, and is a fluent and earnest speaker; but, of course, it would be difficult to present many new facts or arguments on her subject. As usual on such occasions, she denounced almost every body but Gen. Fremont and "niggers." Her remarks were often applauded, even though it was on the Sabbath."

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Poetry.

From the Vermonter.
JACK SOROGGINS.

On Maryland's proud soil,
Where the negro's lot is told,
And the master tolls at leisure, lived a man;
His face perhaps was black,
And seamed with scars his back,
Till his soul was stirred with visions of the great and grand.
He had heard the welcome cry,
"Union and Liberty!"
And that the army of the North brought freedom to the slave:
He knew where traitors hid
Their implements of blood,
And bravely risked his life to carry tidings to the brave.
In the dark and dreary night,
Guided by the North Star's light,
He wends his weary footsteps through the dismal Southern swamp;
With wadings long and dreary,
With body worn and weary,
Just as the day-light dawns, reached the Northern army's camp.

"I can tell—though oft forbidden—
Where the rebels' guns are hidden,
And to your brave commander, I have come this dreary night."
So with mingled mœurs and blessings,
And with many Yankee greetings,
The royal slave was taken to the tent of Col. Dwight.
Oh, many a soldier's life
Was saved in battle strife,
By the tidings that Jack Soroggins had risked his life to tell;
But no recompence or station,
Or even commendation,
Rewarded the brave fugitive who earned them all so well!

But the master claimed the man,
And—believe it ye who—
This loyal soul was given up to a rebel black as night!
To strife and torture back
The traitor dragged poor Jack,
And with horrid blows and beatings cursed the hours till morning light!
The rise and set of day
Witnessed horrid agony!
Upended and alone, the noble slave was lying;
And when the sun went down,
And the cheerless night came on,
On the cold and bloody ground the martyr bold was dying.
Dying for liberty—
Dying from treachery—
In this our boasted land of light, was murderedly dying!
How long, O Lord, how long
The weak yield to the strong?
How long shall brother's blood from the ground in vain cry?

My fathers' God, I pray,
Take my bitter heart away,
And give a trusting spirit that unceasingly can pray;
Let not the curse of blood
Sweep o'er us like a flood,
But pardon, Father, and remove blood-guiltiness away.
Weybridge, Vt. JANE RIDER.

From the Christian Inquirer.

SONG OF THE CONTRABAND.

BY J. C. HAGEN.

TUNE—"The Brass of Balquith."

Let us sing, brothers, sing,
But no longer sadness!
Let the old cabin ring
With the shouts of our gladness!
Our bondage is o'er,
To return again never;
We are chattels no more—
We are freemen forever!
The glad tidings we hear
Shall silence our grieving;
The glad tidings from fear
The crushed spirit relieving;
And it thrills through our hearts,
Like a song of salvation,
Of the white cotton-field
And the sugar plantation.
When our enemies sought
In their pride to conceal it,
Oh! how little they thought!
That their fears would reveal it?
And our hearts danced with glee,
Round our hearthstones assembled;
For we knew we were free
When our task-masters trembled!

Oh! how gladly we'll tell
When the lash does not drive us;
Of the frown of the soil
They no more can deprive us;
When husband and wife
Can no longer be parted,
Or robbed of their dear ones,
To die broken-hearted!
Then will sing, brothers, sing,
No longer in sadness;
Let the old cabin ring
With the songs of our gladness!
Praise to God! praise to God!
For 'tis he who has done it;
Praise to him! praise to him!
For his mercy has won it.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

TO JOHN G. WHITTIER.

There leaned at supper on his breast
One whom he loved, and each confessed,
"He loves not me, but him, the best."

And still, in later days, around
The board his chosen few are found;
Hedge, Home—poet—laurel-crowned.

But one upon his bosom lies,
John the Beloved; his kindly eyes
Waiting the Master's low replies.

—Oh, Poet of the Poor, the Oppressed,
Nearest to Jesus pitying breast,
He loves not us, but thee, the best!

So, more than unto all the Eleven,
His pitying grace to thee has given
To open them the gate of heaven.

Oh, Hero-hard, among thy peers
God-hosen through these stormy years,
To bear His Ark, albeit with tears—

When Africa, so bruised now,
Among the nations lifts her brow,
Washed clean as infancy—and thou,

Still lingering on these earthly banks,
Shalt raise thine eyes and give God thanks,
No name along the shining ranks

Of cherubim God's shrone around,
Shall louder swell or worder sound,
As weighed, and yet not wanting found,

Than thine! Then live on, blessing, blest!

John the Beloved! Jesus' breast

Never pillow'd nobler, worthier guest,
Fitchburg, Mass. C. A. M.

MORAL SCALES.

What will ye weigh against the Lord? Yourselves?
Bring out your balance: get in, man by man:
Add earth, heaven, hell, the universe; that's all.
God puts his finger in the other scale,
And up we bounce, a bubble.

THE LIBERATOR.

The Liberator.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM WELLS BROWN.

Delivered at the New England Anti-Slavery Convention, Wednesday, May 28th, 1862.

and one of my own sons, attending the same school I must say that this poor negro boy, Beverly Williams, was one of the best scholars at the school, and in the Latin language he was the best scholar in his class. There are others, I am told, which show still more conclusively the aptitude of the colored race for every kind of intellectual culture."

Mr. Everett cited several other instances which had fallen under his notice, and utterly scouted the idea that there was any general inferiority of the African race. He said, "They have done as well as persons of European or Anglo-American origin would have done, after three thousand years of similar depression and hardship. The question has been asked, 'Does not the negro labor under some incurable, natural inferiority?' Is this, for myself, I have no doubt?"

I think, Mr. President, that is ample refutation of the charge of inferiority, as brought by Mr. Blair, against the blacks.

There is another point connected with the cause of negro emancipation in this country that I must speak of, and that is the asserted incapability of the slave to take care of himself in a state of freedom. This charge is entirely and forever refuted by the history of the West Indies, since the abolition of slavery in those islands. We have heard a great deal about the "ruin of Jamaica"; and such journals as the Boston Courier, the Boston Post, and the New York Journal of Commerce, lose no opportunity to parade this falsehood in their columns, to prove that the same fate awaits the Southern States, if emancipation shall take place. As to the British Colonies, the fact is well established that slavery had impoverished the soil, demoralized the people, bond and free, brought the planters to a state of bankruptcy, and all the islands are ruined, long before Parliament had passed the Act of Emancipation. All the Colonies, including Jamaica, had petitioned the home government for assistance, ten years prior to the liberation of their slaves. It is a noticeable fact that the free blacks were the least embarrassed, in a pecuniary point of view, and that they appeared in more comfortable circumstances than the whites. There was a large proportion of free blacks in each of the Colonies—Jamaica alone having 55,000 before the day of emancipation. A large majority of the West India estates were owned by persons residing in Europe, and who had never seen the Colonies. These plantations were carried on by agents, overseers and clerks, whose mismanagement, together with the blighting influence which railroad builder without originality, an upstart with only the merit of audacity and love of falsehood, Mr. Train's speeches are of the lowest possible order, and calculated to suit the ignorant and the unsuspecting. His assertion that the slaves cling to their masters on account of their attachment, called forth laughter and derision from the audience, while his claim that slavery Christianized, educated and refined the negro, brought down a volley of hisses from all parts of the hall. Finding, from the state of feeling of the audience, that he had missed his aim, he changed his tune before the conclusion of his first speech, and promised that he would give them his plan of emancipation on the following evening; and here it is, as taken from his second address:

"Let me pass a law, under the guidance of the tax upon his treason, to give the slave his own labor one day in the week to work out his own freedom; his price fixed at a fair value, and arranged under guarantees that the slave shall have that day as over hours to purchase his liberty. This knowledge stimulates ambition, gives him self-reliance, so that when he has earned his freedom, he is also educated and refined. Then let me pass another law to give him a pension for life, and let me provide him a plan."

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